All city, town or village officers, whose election of appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose.

To the omployment of this clause of the Constitution to the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution to the constitution of the

tution to defeat the new Police bill there are two serious objections. In the first place, the above clause extends only to city, town and village officers already existing when the Constitution was adopted. It can only be understood as applying to a class of officers already familiarly known as falling under that appellation. That it has no application to offices that may be created subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution is plain from a subsequent clause of the very same section, which prowides that "all officers whose offices may be reafter " be created by law, shall be elected by the people " or appointed as the Legislature may direct."

In the second place, these Police Commissioners are not "city, town or village officers." The circuit of their authority embraces New-York, Brooklyn, and other adjacent districts. They belong to an entirely distinct category from that mentioned in the above-cited clause of the Constitution, and, C course, their appointment cannot be regulated by any rule which applies in terms and exclusively to city, town and village officers.

While the City Reform bills were before the Legislature, our model Mayor threatened to resign and leave the city without a model Mayor, and let it go to ruin, in case those bills (which only proposed to relieve him of some of his more arduous duties) should become laws. Those reform measures were passed into laws, real statute laws; still, purely out of regard for the public good, our model Mayor withdrew his terrible threat, and concluded to serve the city a little while longer. But the result of the recent election at Tammany Hall has, it is said, so disgusted the model Mayor with polities, that he has finally resolved to withdraw from public life forever, and seek repose in a tour on the Continent of Europe. We have been told, but cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that the model Mayor was yesterday negotiating for a passage to Europe-in the ship Joseph Walker, Walter R. Jones, esq., commander.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 21, 1857. The new Police Commissioners were sworn in to day. Messrs. Nye and Draper drew the long term of office, and Stranahan, Cholwell and Bowen drew the short term.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE AND THE SLAV-ERY QUESTION.

CINCINSATI, Tuesday, April 21, 1857. The Ohio Legislature adjourned sine dic on Saturday, having previously passed the bill making it a penitentiary offense to claim or hold slaves in Ohio, or to undertake to carry away from the State, as a slave, any person of color. This is intended to prevent the opera tion of the Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court. Resolutions were also adopted, declaring it to be a duty to use all power, consistent with the National compact, to prevent the increase, to mitigate, and finally eradicate, Slavery; and that the Ordinance of 1787, as far as it concerns Slavery, should be extended to all the Territories of the United States. The Senators and Representatives in Congress from Ohio were requested to vote against the admission of any State unless Slavery is excluded by its Constitu-

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President has appointed the following DistrictAttorneys: Henry E. Stoughton for Vormont, vice
Peck, whose commission has expired; R. Riddle Roberts for Western Pennsylvania, vice Shaler, resigned;
James Conner for South Carolina, vice Evana, whose
commission has expired. commission has expired.
G. S. Walden has been reappointed District-Attorney

for North Alabama.

The following persons have been reappointed Marshals: William Morrow for Delaware; T. J. Moreso for North Florida, and E. G. Blackburn for South

W. H. H. Tison has been appointed Marshal of North Mississippi, vice Jordan, whose commission has expired.

Richard Griffith has been reappointed Marshal of Sortl: Mississippi, and James C. Rennie, of South Car-

dina.

The Hon. William H. Welsh has been reappointed Chief-Justice of Minnesota, and John Pettit and R. R. Nelson have been appointed Associate Justices, vice Chatfield and Sherburne, whose commissions have ex-

Samuel W. Black of Pennsylvania has been ap Sanuel W. Black of Pennsylvana has been pointed Chief Justice of Nebraska, vice Underwood, res gaed, Edward Lander has been reappointed Chief Justice of Wa hington Territory, Geo. W. Williams Chief Justice of Oregon Territory, and Matthew B. Deady and Cyrus Olney, Associate Justices of Ore

Deady and Cyrus Olney, Associate Justices of Oregon Territory.

The principal officers detailed for the steamer Minnesota, are: Captain Dupont, Lieuts, Renshaw, Warrington, Simms, Turrett, and Carver; Surgeon Charles T. Barry; Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles Martin; Assistant Surgeon Sheldon, and Purser Pettit.

James Mills has been appointed Collector and Index of the Peach

spector of St. Paul.
Purser Hambleton has been ordered to join the

steamer Roanoke.

The Land Commissioner has issued instructions for withdrawing from sale the lands within the probable limits of the grants made to the State of Alabama for

Reilroads.

New-Orleans letters and papers of the 15th instant have been received. over two thousand tuns of railroad iron has beer shipped from New-Orleans for the Southern Pac

Three inchess of snow fell at Paris, in Fauquier County, Va., yesterday. No mail has been received from the South beyond Savannah and Augusta.

STEAMERS CIRCASSIAN AND KHERSONESE. HALIFAX, Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

The steamer Circassian arrived here from Portland at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and sailed again for Leverpool via St. Johns, N. F., at 4 o'clock on Monday

Leverpool via St. Johns, N. F., at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The steamer Khersonse, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived here at midnight on Monday, and will probably sail to-night for Portland.

The ship Deutschland, from Cardiff for New-York, sprung a leak and sunk on the 2d of April, in lat. 47°, lon. 46°. The crew were taken off and landed at St. Pierre on the 14th, and were brought to Halifax in the ship Joredon, from Jersey. The bark May of Yarmouth, N. S., sunk at the same time on the Banks. Tha crew were taken off by French fishermen and landed at St. Pierre.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

The Canal Board, at a meeting to-day, adopted a resolution imposing tolls on all boats and property passing between Oswego and Higginsville through the Oneida River Improvement Canal and Oneida Lake Canal and feeder, the same as if they passed along the Erie and Oswego Canals by way of Syracuse between the same points.

This will increase the tolls \$42,000 during the season on the average, trade of last year, hitherto lost to

on the average trade of last year, hitherto lost to the State by the cut off. The Canal Commissioners have fixed Wednesday, May 6, for opening the State

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS AND DELAYS. Easton, Pa., Tuesday, April 21, 1857. The train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad th left here at 3 p. m. yesterday, ran into a rock on the track a mile from here. The engineer and fireman were severely injured, but no one else was hurt. The tauk will be cleared to-night. There were several slides on the Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday, and the trains were stopped, but the track is again clear

The afternoon train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran off the track yesterday, a

few miles below Stroudsburg. No damage was done, but the train was delayed till this morning.

Boston, Tuesday, April 21, 1857.
The gale and storm of last night and to-day was the most violent for the month of April that has occurred for several years, and extended far to the Eastward. The Eastern steamboats remained at their docks, and Portland Harbor with filled with coasters that put in for safety. Considering the violence of the gale and the high tides, the damage to shipping and other property, so far as known, is singularly light. THE STORM EASTWARD.

FIRST SHIP OF THE SEASON AT QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Monday, April 20, 1857.

The ship City of Toronto, from Liverpool, arrived acre to-day, being the first arrival of the season.

Three buildings on the corner of Prescott and Merrimac streets, owned by T. Wentworth and Nathaniel Wright, and occupied as stores, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$20,000. FIRE AT LOWELL, MASS.

The barn of Joseph Jennings in this place, together with seven horses, was burned last night. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary. Loss about \$2,000. FIRE AT BALLSTON, N. Y.

BARINE DISASTERS.

Boston, Tuesday, April 21, 1877.

The bark Neuches, from Galveston for Boston, is in a dangerous position off Cohasset. Her masts have been cut away. The steamer R. B. Forbes has been dispatched to her assistance.

The British brig Caroline, of Prince William, N. S., bound for Boston, was driven when the control of MARINE DISASTERS.

The British brig Caroline, of Prince William, N. S., bound for Boston, was driven ashore at Cohasset. The crew were saved by a life-boat from the shore. No other disasters have been reported.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April, 20, 1857.
The schooner Morning Light has arrived here with Nassau dates of the 15th inst. She brings as passenger Capt. Sears, of the ship Saxon, bound from New-York for New-Orleans, which was wrecked on Gingerbread Ground. A part of fier cargo was saved.

The United States surveying schooner Jos. Henry Wainwright had arrived at Nassau on the 15th.

THE WEATHER.

PORT JERGES, N. Y., Monday, April 20, 1857.
We have had a severe snow storm in this vicinity, which has considerably damaged the telegraph wires but has not prevented the railroad trains from running

STORM IN THE EAST.

Boston, Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

We have had a thick storm of snow and hail, with a strong north-east gale since midnight. This evening the storm ceased, but the weather remains cloudy

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Boston, Tuesday, April 21, 1857. The following is the weekly Bank Statement:

mount due from 8,209,700

JUDGE STORY'S OPINION.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser relates that in the opinion delivered by Justice Nelson of this State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the Dred Scott case, he quoted a very remarkable letter written by Judge Story in 1828, relating to a case analogous to that of Dred Scott. It seems that Judge Story was accustomed to write at least once a year to Lord Stowell, sending him a copy of his judicial decisions, which the latter duly reciprocated. At length a case rose in the English Court (of which Lord Stowell was Chief-Justice) where an Autigua slave was carried by bis master to England for temporary residence, and was subsequently taken back to Antigua. He brought suit for his freedom, and the Interior Court decided against his right to freedom. In the Appellate Court Lord Stowell, in behalf of a majority of the Court, affirmed the judgment below. Lord Stowell sent his decision to Judge Story, who delayed replying so long that Lord S. again wrote to him, express-The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser relates that in ing so long that Lord S. again wrote to him, expr ing regret at not receiving a reply, and a hope that their pleasant correspondence, of so many years standing, would not cease. To these letters Judge Story replied as follows:

standing, would not cease. To these letters Judge Story replied as follows:

SALEM, near Boston, Sept. 22, 1821.

To RT. Hos. Wm. Lord Stowkill—My Lord: I have the knoor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of January and May hast, the former of which reached me in the latter part of Spring, and the latter quite recently.

I have the Vice-Administy Gourt in Autigna. Upon the fullest consideration which I have been able to give the subject, I entirely concur in your viete. If I had been called upon to prosonate a judgment in a like case, I should certainly have arrived at the name result, though I might not have been able to present the reasons which led to it in such a striking and convincing manner. It appears to me that the deckion is impregnable.

In my native State (Mass.) the state of Sixvery is not recognized as legal, and yet, if a slave should come hither and offerward return to his cone home, we should certainly think that the local law would reattach upon him, and that his service character would be reintegrated. I have had occasion to know that your judgment has been extendedly read in America (where questions of this nature are not of antrequent discussion), and I never have heard any other opinion but that of approbation expressed among the profession of the law. I cannot hat think that, upon questions of this sort, as well as general maritime law, it were well if the common lawyers had stadied a little more extensively the principles of public and civil law, and had looked beyond their own municipal jurisprudence.

I remain, with the highest respect.

Your most obsellent servent.

We copy the foregoing from The Journal of Com merce, that eager defender of the divine institution. The views laid down in this letter afford no support to the doctrines of the present day. Judge Story simply declares that a slave coming volun tarily into a Free State and voluntarily returning to his servile condition, does not thereby emancipate himself in the eye of the law. This is good law, as the world goes, and, so far as we know, is uncontroverted law. It was the doctrine laid down by Lord Stowell in the case referred to. But it is quite a different thing from the Tanevism defended by The Journal of Commerce and kindred prints. Judge Taney holds that a slave may be forcibly carried into a Free State and forcibly taken back; and that, however unwilling he might have been to be returned, yet the law of that Free State, decreeing his freedom gives him no protection against re-enslavement.

There is not, therefore, a single crumb of comfort in the letter of Judge Story which The Journal introduces with such a flourish. It does not in any degree whatever shield any one of the atrocious dogmas of our Slaveholders' Court.

ENORMOUS EMBEZZLEMENT BY THE CASHIER OF J. BECK & CO.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.

John McIlveen, cashier of the firm of J. Beck & Co., extensive dealers in dry goods at No. 355 Broad way, was recently arrested charged with having, dur ing a series of years in which he has been in their em ploy, embezzled money to the amount of upward of \$130,000. The firm failed some months ago, and wish ing to ascertain the cause, if possible, of their defi ciency in funds, they instituted an investigation of their books for several years past, and the discovery of the above enormous deficit in their cash account wa made apparent. This account had been regularly ba anced, but the balances had been forced, and the diference between the true and false balance had been embezzled. The cashier had enjoyed the fullest con fidence of his employers, and until the discoveries re cently made was not suspected. It is stated that he has made confession to his employers in regard to th disposition made by him of the embezzled funds, an already made over to them a house and lot i Fourth street, opposite Washington square, which h purchased with their money. It is expected also that considerable more property will be delivered up to hem. McIlveen has always stood well in the com nity, and was formerly one of the commanding officer of the Scotch regiment, a "crack company" in th city. It is stated that the failure of his employers wa owing to the heavy drain made by him upon the treasury. He has given bonds in a heavy amount to appear when wanted to answer the charge against

Tamouche, a war-chief of the Utah Indians, put tw native physicians to death, because they failed to cure two of his wives, who died under their care. He sent them, to use his own philanthropic expression, "to lock after their patients." Bayard Taylor in Northern Europe. No. XVI. LIFE IN LAPLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. MUONIOVARA, Lapland, Jan. 14, 1857. As we drove up to the red two-story house, on arriving here last Saturday, a short man with dark whishers and a commercial air came forward to meet us. I accosted him in Swedish, asking him whether the house was an inn. He replied in the negative, adding that the only inn was in Muonioniska, on the Russian side, a mile or more distant. I then asked for the residence of Mr. Wolley, the English naturalist, whose name had been mentioned to me by Prof. Retzius and the botanist Hartman He thereupon called to some one across the court, and presently appeared a tail, slender man dressed in the universal gray suit which traveling Englishmen wear, from the Equator to the Poles. He came up with extended hand, on hearing his own language; a few words sufficed for explanation, and he devoted himself to our interests with the cordiality of an old acquaintance. He lived with the Swede, Herr Forström, who was the merchant of the place; but the wife of the latter had just been confined, and there was no room in his house Mr. Wolley proposed at first to send to the inn in Muonioniska, and engage a room, but afterward arranged with a Norsk carpenter, who lives on the bill above, to give us quarters in his house, so that we might be near enough to take our meals together. Nothing could have suited us better. We took possession at once, and then descended the hill to a dinner-I had ventured to hint at our famished condition-of capercailie, cranberries, soft bread, whipped cream, and a glass of genuine Port.

we climbed the hill to the carpenter's house, in th dreary Arctic twilight, in the most cheerful and contented frame of mind. Was this, indeed, Lapland? Did we, indeed, stand already in the dark heart of the polar Winter? Yes; there was no doubt of it. The imagination could scarcely conceive a more desolate picture than that upon which we gazed-the plain of somber snow, beyond which the black buts of the village were faintly discernible, the stunted woods and bleak hills, which night and the raw snow-clouds had half obscured, and yonder fur-clad figure gliding silently along beside his reindeer. Yet, even here, where Man seems to have settled out of pure spite against Nature, were comfort and hospitality and kindness. We entered the carpenter's house, lit our candles and pipes, and sat down to enjoy at ease the unusual feeling of shelter and of home. The building was of squared fir logs, with black moss stuffed in the crevices, making it very warm and substantial. Our room contained a loom, two tables, two beds with linea of voluptuous softness and cleanness, an iron stove (the first we have seen in Sweden), and the usual washing apparatus, beside a piece of carpet on the floor. What more could any man desire ! The carpenter, Herr Knoblock, speaks some German; his son, Ludwig, Mr. Wolley's servant, also looks after our needs; and the daughter, a fair, blooming girl of about nineteen, brings us coffee before we are out of bed, and keeps our fire in order. Why, Lapland is a very Sybaris in comparison with what I had expected.

Warmed and comforted by such luxurious fare,

Mr. Wolley proposed to us another havery, in the shape of a vaper-bath, as Herr Forström had one of those bathing-houses which are universal in Finland. It was a little wooden building without windows. A Finnish servant-girl, who had been for some time engaged in getting it in readiness, opened the door for us. The interior was very hot and moist, like an Oriental bathing-hall. In the center was a pile of hot stones, covered with birch boughs, the leaves of which gave out an agreeable smell, and a large tub of water. The floor was strewn with straw, and under the roof was a platform extending scross one end of the building This was covered with soft hay, and reached by means of a ladder, for the purpose of getting the full effect of the steam. Some stools and a bench for our clothes completed the arrangements. There was also in one corner a pitcher of water, standing in a little heap of snow, to keep it cool.

The servant-girl came in after us, and Mr. W. quietly proceeded to undress, informing us that the girl was bathing-master, and would do the usual scrubbing and shampooing. This, it seems, is the general practice in Finland, and is but another example of the unembarrassed habits of the people in this part of the world. The poorer families g into their bathing-rooms together-father, mother, and children-and take turns in polishing each other's backs. It would have been ridiculous to have shown any besitation under the circumstances -in fact, an indignity to the honest, simple hearted, virtuous girl-and so we deliberately undressed also. When at last we stood, like our first parents in Paradise, "naked and not ashamed," she handed us bunches of birch-twigs with the leaves on, the use of which was suggested by the leaf of sculpture. We mounted to the platform and lay down upon our backs, whereupon she increased the temperature by throwing water upon the hot stones, until the heat was rather oppressive and we began to sweat profusely. She then took up a bunch of birch-twigs which had been dipped in hot water, and switched us smartly from head to foot. When we had become thoroughly parboiled and lax, we descended to the floor, seated ourselves upon the stools, and were scrubbed with soap as thoroughly as propriety permitted. The girl was an admirable bather, the result of long practice in the business. She finished by pouring hot water over us, and then drying us with warm towels. The Finns frequently go out and roll in the snow during the progress of the bath. I ven tured so far as to go out and stand a few seconds in the open air. The mercury was at zero, and the effect of the cold on my heated skin was delightfully refreshing.

I dressed in a violent perspiration, and then ran aeross to Herr Forström's house, where tea was already waiting for us. Here we found the landsmann or magistrate of the Russian district opposite, Herr Braxen, who was decorated with the order of Stanishaus for his services in Finland during the recent war. He was a tall, dark-haired man, with a restless light in his deep-set eyes, and a gentleman in his demeanor. He entered into our plans with interest, and the evening was spent in consultation concerning them. Finally, it was decided that Herr Forström should send a messenger up the river to Palajoki (40 miles off), to engage Lapps and reindeer to take us across the mountains to Kautokeins, in Norway. As the messenger would be absent three or four days, we had t comfortable prospect of rest before us, and I went to bed with a light heart, to wake to the sixth birthday I have passed in strange lands.

In the morning, I went with Mr. Wolley to call

from inflamed eyes, or snowthalmia, as it might be called. The family were prolific, as usual-children of all sizes, with a regular gradation of a year between. The father, a short, shock-headed fellow, sat in one corner; the mother, who, like nine tenths of all the matrons we have seen between here and Stockholm, gave promise of additional humanity, greeted us with a comical, dipping courtesy-a sudden relaxing and stiffening again of the muscles of the knees-which might be introduced as a novelty into our fashiomable circles. The boy's eyes were terribly blood-shot, and the lids swollen, but a solution of nitrate of silver, which Mr. W. applied, has already relieved them greatly We took occasion to visit the stable, where last a dozen cows lay in darkness, in their warm stalls, on one side, with two bulls and some sheep on the other. There was a fire in one corner, over which hung a great kettle filled with a mixture of boiled hav and reindeer moss. Upon this they are fed. while the sheep must content themselves with bunches of birch, willow and aspen twigs, gathered with the leaves on. The hay is strong and coarse, but nourishing, and the reindeer moss, a delicate white hehen, contains a glutinous ingredient, which probably increases the secretion of milk. The stable, as well as Forström's, which we afterward inspected, was kept in good order. It was floored, with a gutter past each row stalls, to carry off the manure. The cows were handsome white animals, in very good condition.

the morning, in order to give us a lesson in driving After lunch, accordingly, we prepared outselved fer the new sensation. I put on a poesk of reindeer skin, and my fur-lined Russian boots. Ludwig took a pulk also, to assist us in case of need. These pulks are shaped very much like a canoe; they are about five feet long, one foot deep, and eighteen inches wide, with a sharp bow and s square stern. You sit upright against the sternboard, with your legs stretched out in the bottom The deer's harness consists only of a collar of rein deer skin around the neck, with a rope at the bot tom, which passes under the belly, between the legs, and is fastened to the bow of the pulk. He is driven by a single rein, attached to the base of the left horn, and passing over the back to the right hand of the driver, who thrusts his thumb into loop at the end, and takes several turns around his wrist. The rein is held rather slack, in order that it may be thrown ever to the right side when it slips to the left, which it is very apt to do.

Mr. W. sent for his reindeer in the course of

I seated myself, took proper hold of the rein and awaited the signal to start. My deer was a strong, swift animal, who had just shed his horns. Ludwig set off first; my deer gave a startling leap dashed around the corner of the house, and maddown the hill. I tried to catch the breath which had been jerked out of me, and to keep my balance, as the pulk, swaying from side to side, bounced over the snow. It was too late; a swift presentiment of the catastrophe flashed across my mind, but I was powerless to avert it. In another second. I found myself rolling in the loose snow, with the pulk bottom upward beside ize. The deer, who was attached to my arm, was standing still, facing me, with an expression of stapid surprise (but no sympathy) on his face. I got up. shock myself, righted the pulk, and commenced again. Off we went, like the wind, down the hill. the snow flying in my face and blinding me. My pulk made fremendous leaps, bounding from side to side, until, the whirlwind suddenly subsiding, I found myself off the road, deep overhead in the snow, choked and blinded, and with small snow drifts in my pockets, sleeves and bosom. My beard and eyebrows became instantly a white, solid mass, and my face began to tingle, from its snowbath; but, on looking back, I saw as white a beard suddenly emerge from a drift, followed by the stout body of Braisted, who was gathering himself up after his third shipwreck.

We took a fresh start, I narrowly missing another overturn, as we descended the slope below the house, but on reaching the level of the Muonio, I found no difficulty in keeping my balance, and began to enjoy the exercise. My deer struck out, passed the others, and soon I was alone on the track. In the gray Arctic twilight, gliding nor lessly and swiftly over the snow, with the low huts of Muonioniska dimly seen in the distance before me. I had my first true experience of Lapland traveling. It was delightfully novel and exhilarating; I thought of "Afraja," and the song of "Kulnasatz, my reindeer!" and Bryant's "Arctic Lover," and whatever else there is of Polar poetry, and urged my deer with shouts, and never once looked behind me until I had climbed the opposite shore and reached the village. My companions were then nowhere to be seen. I waited some time before they arrived, Braisted's deer having become fractious and run back with him to the house. His crimson face shone out from its white frame of icy hair, as he shouted to me: "There is nothing equal to this except riding behind a right whale when he drives to windward, with every man trimming the boat, and the spray flying over

We now turned northward through the village. flying around many sharp corners, but this I found comparatively easy work. But for the snow I had taken in, which now began to melt, I got on finely, n spite of the falling flakes, which beat in our faces. Von Buch, in his journey through Lapland in 1807, speaks of Muouioniska as "a village with "an inn where they have silver spoons." We stopped at a house which Mr. Wolley stated was the very building, but it proved to be a more recent structure on the site of the old inn. The people looked at us with curiosity on hearing we wer Americans. They knew the name of America, but did not seem to know exactly where it was.

On leaving the house, we had to descend the steep bank of the river. I put out my feet to steady the pulk, and thereby plowed a estaract of fine snow into my face, completely blinding me. The pulk gave a flying leap from the shepest pitch, flung me out, and the deer, eager to make for home, dragged me by the arm for about twenty yards before I could arrest him. This was the worst upset of all, and far from pleasant, although the temperature was only zero. I reached home again without further mishap, flushed, excited, soaked with melted snow, and confident of my ability to drive reindeer with a little more practice.

Since we arrived, the weather has been raw dark and lowering, with a temperature varying from 9 above to 13 below zero. This morning however, the sky finally chared, with a cold south wind, and we saw, for the first time, the range of snowy mountains in the east. The view from our hill, before so dismally bleak and dark, became broad and beautiful, now that there was a little light to see it by. Beyond the snowy floor of the iske and the River Muonio stretched the scattering huts of Muonioniska, with the church overupon a Finn, one of whose children was suffering | looking them, and the round, white peak of Ollas- I alive,

tyntre rising above his belt of black woods to the south. Further to the east extended alternate streaks of dark forest and frozen marsh for eighteen miles, to the foot of the mountain range of Palastyntre, which stood like a line of colossal snow-drifts against the soft violet sky, their sides touched by the rosily-golden beams of the invisible win. This and the valley of the Tornean, at Avasaxa, are the two finest views I have yet see in Lapland.

I have been employing part of my time making some sketches of characteristic faces. Mr. Wolley, finding that I wished to procure good types of the Finns and Lapps, kindly assisted me -his residence of three years in Muoniovam enabling him to know who were the most marked and peculiar personages. Ludwig was dispatched to procure an old fellow by the name of Niemi, a Finn, who promised to comply with my wishes: but his ignerance made him suspicious, and it was necessary to send again. "I know what travelers are," said he, "and what a habit they have of getting people's skulls to carry home with them. Even if they are arrested for it, they are so rich, they always buy over the judges. Who knows but they might try to kill me for the sake of my skull?" After much persuasion, he was finally in duced to come, and, seeing that Ludwig supposed he was still afraid, he said, with great energy: "! have rusde up my mind to go, even if a shower of knives should fall from heaven!" He was seventythree years old, though he did not appear to be over sixty-his hair being thick and black, his frame erect and sturdy, and his color crimson rather than pale. His eyebrows were jet-black and bushy, his eyes large and deep-set, his nose strong and prominent, and the corners of his long month drawn down in a settled curve, expressing a melaneholy grimness. The high check-bones. square brow and museular jaw belonged to the true Finnish type. Ha held perfectly still while I drew, scarcely moving a muscle of his face, and I succeeded in getting a portrait which everybody I gave him a piece of money, with which he was

greatly delighted; and, after a eug of coffee, in Herr Knoblock's kitchen, he west home quite proud and satisfied. "They do not at all look like dangerous persons," he said to the carpenter; perhaps they do not collect skulls. I wish they spoke our language, that I might ask them how people live in their country. America is a very large, wild place. I know all about it and the dis covery of it. I was not there myself at the time, but Jenis Lampi, who lives in Kittila, was one of the crew of the ship, and he told me how it happened. Jenis Lampi said they were going to throw the captain overboard, but he persuaded them to give him three days, and on the third day they found it. Now I should like to know whether these people, who come from that country, have laws as we have, and whether they live as comfortably." So saying, Isaaki Anderinpoika Niemi departed.

No sooner had he gone than the old Lapp woman, Elsa, who had been sent for, drove up it her pulk, behind a fast reindeer. She was in com plete Lapp costume-a blue cloth gown with wide sleeves, trimmed with searlet, and a curious pear-shaped cap of the same material upon her head. She sat upon the floor, on a deer-skin, and employed herself in twisting reindeer sinews, which she rolled upon her cheek with the palm of her hand, while I was sketching her. It was already dark, and I was obliged to work by candle light, but I'succeeded in catching the half-insane, witch-like expression of her face. When I took the candle to examine her feature \* more closely, she cried out, "Look at me, O son of man! She said that I had great powers, and was capable of doing everything, since I had come so far, and could make an image of her upon paper. She asked whether we were married, saying we could hardly travel so much, if we were: yet she thought it much better to be married and stay at home. I gave her a rigsdaler, which she took with joyful surprise, saying, "What! am I to get my coffee and tobacco, and be paid too? Thanks, O son of man, for your great goodness!" She chuckled very much over the drawing, saying that the dress was exactly right.

Muonioniska, paying a visit to Pastor Fali, the clereyman, whom we had met at Forström's. This time I succeeded very well, making the trip without a single overturn, though with several mishaps, Mr. W. lost the way, and we drove about at random for some time. My deer became restive, and whirled me around in the snow, filling my pulk, It was so dark that we could scarcely see, and, without knowing the ground one could not tell where the ups and downs were. The pastor received us courteously, treated us to coffee and pipes, and conversed with us for some time. He had not, as he said, a Swedish tongue, and L found it difficult to understand him. On our way back, Braisted's and Ludwig's deers ran together with mine, and, while going at full speed, B.'s jumped into my pulk. I tried in vain either to stop or drive on faster: he trampled me so violently that I was obliged to throw myself out to escape his hoofs. Fortunately the animals are not heavy enough to do any serious harm. We reached Forström's in season for a dinner of fat reindeer steak. cranbergies, and a confect of the Arctic-raspborry. Last night, Salomon, the messenger who had been sent up the river to engage reindeer for us returned-having gone sixty miles before he could procuse them. He engaged seven, which arrived to-night, in the charge of a tall, handsome Finn who is to be our conductor. We have supplied ourselves with reindeer poesks, such as the Lapps wear-our own furs being impracticable for pulk traveling-reindeer mittens, and bons of squirreltails strung on reindeer sinew. The latter are wrapped twice or thrice around the seek, and drawn over the nose in extreme cold. The carpenter's second son, Anton, a lad of fifteen, is to accompany us as interpreter. We have laid in a stock of bread and reindeer meat, and shall be under way again to-morrow merning. B. T.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS -- On drawing for heir respective terms of office yesterday morning, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners were classified as follows: Simeon Draper and James W. Nyo, long term-expires in 1859. James Bowen, Jacob Cholwell and J. S. T. Stranahan, short term-expires in 1858.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr. H. A. Allendorph of Clinton Dutchess County, died very suddenly on Friday last. He was engaged in loading wood, when he remarked to the man who was assisting him. "I have overdone myself," and immediately expired. Mr. A. leaves a wide circle of acquaintances to mourn his natimely death.

The Auburn Advertiser gives some hints from which we are to conclude that seduction and crime were the instigators of the late horrible tragedy near that clay. Nor was Wood, the man who shot Miss Shaw and then himself, the seducer; but the real villain is still NEW-GRANADA.

BAYS LATER FROM FORDER

As the pending negotiation with the Republic of New-Granada on the subject of the Panama viot and edemnity therefor has been broken off-the New-Grandian Government regarding our demands' as upreasonable and exorbitant -and as several journa sie already recommending that we make short work of the matter by declaring war against New-Granada and seizing the province of Panama, information as to the trade of the country with which it is thus sought to involve us in war, and as to the prevince which we are urged to seize, is not unseasonable.

The Tiempo of Bogota, of the 11th of February.

contains some interesting information on this subject, compiled from official documents, giving an account of the trade of the year 1855-6.

The heaviest article of export is gold, which is set down in the Custom-House returns at \$1,587,223 in value; but the Tiempo adds an estimate of \$1,964,000 for gold exported otherwise than through the Castle 1gena Custom-House of which no return is made. The next heaviest, which is tobacco, of which 5,395,000 pounds, at \$25 the hundred, produces \$1,384,500. The third article on the list is quinine, or rather, as we suppose, the bark from which the quinine is extracted. which, at \$30 per quintal for 36,614 quintals, produces \$1,008,130. Coffee, 42,629 quintals, at \$10 the quintal. produces \$426,290. Hides, 1,083,991, at \$12 the quental, produce \$355,357. Panama bats, 231,324, at \$15 the dozen, produce \$356,625. There are various other articles, such as Brazil wood, divi divi, and other arewoods. India rubber, balsam of Toln, tortoise shells &c., which produce less amounts.

The exports of the Isthmus of Panama, consisting of pearl shells, pearls, hides, gold and timber, are esti-

reart states, \$200,000, as follows:
Pearl stells. \$200,000 as follows:
Pearl stells. \$60,000 field.
Pearls. \$8,000 Hides.
Voods 10,000 ..... 9 200,000 

Total-equal to the exportation of gold in the 4339 925 The grand total of all exports is set down at about \$7,650,000. Compared with the returns of the previous

there is an increase in the experts of tobacco. quinine, hides, coffee, hats and sundries, while there is a decrease in the articles of dyewoods and India rubber. According to the Custom-House returns, the exports

are made in the following proportions to various 
 Countries:
 \$2,930,492 France
 \$71,173

 England
 \$2,930,492 France
 \$71,173

 United States
 780,510 West Indies
 \$3,138

 Venezuela
 740,538 Other countries
 41,255

 Germany
 674,374
 \$3,169,10

 The real direction of the exports is calculated as
 countries:

rance, gold, quintine, beisant, ac-generated, gold and silver coin and provisions. Cruador, gold and silver coin.

THE PIER-LINE BILL COMPLETE.

AN ACT to establish Bulkheads and Pier Lines for the Poet of

THE PIER-LINE BILL COMPLETE.

AN ACT to establish Buikheads and Fier Lines for the Port of New-York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The buikhead line or line of solid filling, and the pier line, adjacent to the shores of the port of New-York, are hereby declared and established to be the bulkhead and pier lines recommended to the Legislature by the Commissioners appointed under the act entitled "An act for the appointment of a Commission" for the preservation of the harbor of New-York from encronchments, and to preserve the necessary navigation thereof," passed March 36, 1855, in their reports of Jan. 27, 1857, and March 18, 1857, and as laid down on the maps accompanying said reports, entitled "Atlas of New-York Harbor, made under the direction of the Harbor Commission," in two volumes, except that the exterior or pier head line from Nikhisteret extended to Korty-nith street, on the New-York side of East River, shall be the same as in the line recummended by the Committee of Commerce and Navigation of the Senate, in their report of March 17, 1936, and on the maps, hereinatter referred to, in red ink; and a sea vasil, shall be erected on that line from the north-east corner of the limits of the Senate, in their report of March 17, 1936, and at distances of not less than four hundred and fifty feet apartition certain the corner of the lenished at the foot of Seventeenth street, with openings of not less than one hundred heat, and at distances of not less than four hundred and fifty feet apartition certain to certain a distances of not less than four hundred and fifty feet apartition certain to certain a distances of not less than four hundred and fifty feet apartition certain to certain and thirty eighth afterest shall be appropriated for piers, on piles or blocks and bridges, and wet basins, and a construct of the feet of the feet

youd the exterior or pier line, nor beyond or outside of thesease wild.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, within
thirty days from the passage of this act, to verify by their signatures, and to file in the office of the Secretary of State, there
to remain of record, the aloresaid maps, together with a minute
written description, by concess and distances, as far as puscionble, of the aforesaid lines in front of the Cities of New York and
Brooklyn, verified in like manner, and file a copy of the disseription of the said courses and distances in the office of the Street,
Commissioner of the City of New York, and the term of the end
Commissioners is hereby extended to the fifteenth day of May

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

FIRES.

FIRE IN CENTRE STREET. About 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in Beebe and Co.'s Koundary, No. 25 Centra street, is conse quence of sparks from the furnsca falling upon and igniting the wood work. No damage of consequence was sustained. PALSE ALARM.

The burning out of a sooty chimney in Wost Broadway, near Worth street, at 9 o'clock last night gave. rise to the alarm in the Eighth District.

MORE BORRIAGE STORIES ABOUT WARD, 71 in. WIFE-BURNER.—The Toledo Blade of the 14th say at A great many stories have suddenly obtained c arrency, in regard to Ward, during his residence at Plankton, in Richland County. A young man by the name of Hall, who boarded with him, suddenly its appeared, and suspicions are entertained that Ward murdered him. Mrs. Ward became deranged moon, after, and it is said that she often made dark and mysterious allusions to the circumstance in her ravings. nurdered him. Mrs. Ward became deranged soon, after, and it is said that she often made dark and onysterious allusions to the circumstence is her ravage. We also find, in the Plyrsouth paper, a statement that: a young woman, now resident near Shelby, but there in the employ of Ward, as help, says that, some that previous to the murder of Hall a puddler stopped, at Ward's. He was afost, and carried his pack with him. Early in the evening, Ward told the girl to sty home, as she would not be needed that night. She wife were at breakfast—inquired where was, the peddler. Ward said be had gone long ago. The first then started to go up stairs to taske the beds, and was told by Mrs. W. that she need not make them; she proceeded upstairs, and went into the room the peddler had occupied, and was alarmed by the strait of blood upon the floor and upon the bed. She quickly descended the stairs, put on her bounet assi shawl, and left the premises. She told the story to her mother, but it was never divulged unal since Ward's arrest for the murder of his wife at Sylvania, for fear of incurring the malignity of Ward, who, it seems, was feared and dreaded by almost all who knew him, was feared and dreaded by almost all who knew him, was feared and dreaded by almost all who knew him, was feared and dreaded by almost all who knew him, was feared and dreaded by almost all who knew him, was secreted in a cistern, which was subsequently filled up by Ward.

David Shull, from Newport, Perry County, Pa., who was en route for Iowa, was accidentally shot by his own revolver, which went off in his pocket. Ha-lies at Johnstown seriously wounded.